

Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1880.

Convention Precedents.

The Harrisburg Patriot thinks that the action of the Pittsburgh convention of 1878 in refusing to let the chairman of the state committee make up its roll of delegates, and requiring him to call the state by districts, is not to be regarded as a precedent because the convention was virtually bulldozed into that action. That is a strange way to talk of a convention which selected the Patriot's candidate for governor and in which there were not twenty delegates on the final vote who sustained the chairman of the state committee in his pretension. It is manifestly somewhat difficult to discuss the point in controversy with a journal that thus summarily disposes of the authority of a convention's precedent. But we understand the Patriot to say that the contrary practice prevailed at the conventions prior to that of 1878, and that what it did was an innovation on the usage. If it can show this it may make something of a case, though nothing that can be said of the usage of the party will, of course, prevent every convention from being a law unto itself when it assembles. The usage, however, is binding on the state committee and its chairman, and it is of interest to know what it is. It is not very material in the present case whether the Patriot is right or wrong in saying that the 1878 convention established a new practice, since the chairman of the state committee will naturally feel impelled to adapt his conduct to the latest order of the party in convention assembled.

But we do not understand that any new practice was introduced at Pittsburgh. The manner of organizing a convention always varies somewhat, according to the varying circumstances, and just because each convention has the right and the power to regulate itself. There is no invariable practice. The chairman of the state committee calls the convention to order, and if there is no contest over the temporary organization he gives place at once to the temporary chairman. If there is more than one candidate for that post and a necessity arises for the calling of the roll, the chairman of the state committee maintains his place until the roll is called and his successor is elected. But it is not in his power to say whose vote shall be taken. If any vote is disputed it must be rejected unless the convention shall order it to be taken; which it perhaps would do if the *prima facie* right of the delegate to his seat appeared to it to be clear. The question should always be submitted to the convention and its opinion taken. The chairman of the state committee should never attempt to impose his opinion upon the convention; and if he never does so there can be no trouble and he will not be "sat down upon" as was Chairman McClelland, because of his persistence in putting into the convention a set of delegates from Philadelphia whose right to seats was challenged, and whom it was manifestly unjust to seat until their credentials were passed upon.

If the chairman of the state committee is a man of sense and fairness and so acts, there can never be any difficulty in the organization of a convention, whether he calls the roll of delegates or of districts. He has but to pass by the contested seats and arrogate to himself no power of decision in the matter, to be perfectly safe. He will remember that it is only as a matter of convenience that he is permitted to call the convention to order. He has no control over it or the credentials of its members, for he is not of it. The Patriot is mistaken in saying that the practice is for county conventions to certify the delegates they elect to the state committee. This never has been done in this county and we do not think it is a usual practice.

THE House of Representatives has been for two days engaged in a remarkable contest over the reference to a committee of a bill to take the duty off of paper and a few other articles. The rules of the House would have taken the bill to the ways and means committee, which was hostile to it, and therefore its introduction naturally asked its reference to another committee, differently inclined; and, as no objection was made, he secured it. The opponents of the bill, when they discovered that they had lost the opportunity to smother it in committee, got excited and pretended to think that they were excited over what they called the fraud that had been practiced on the House. And then the friends of the measure became enraged and thought they were mad because they were unjustly abused; and it did seem a little ridiculous that men who were willing to choke the free-trade bantling in committee should assume so righteous an air of indignation when the poor innocent escaped from the committee and pretended to think that they were excited over what they called the fraud that had been practiced on the House. And then the friends of the measure became enraged and thought they were mad because they were unjustly abused; and it did seem a little ridiculous that men who were willing to choke the free-trade bantling in committee should assume so righteous an air of indignation when the poor innocent escaped from the committee and pretended to think that they were excited over what they called the fraud that had been practiced on the House.

THE Examiner cannot understand how the INTELLIGENCER can question the expediency of Mr. Tilden's nomination and yet its senior editor in the state committee act with Mr. Tilden's friends in opposing the motion to make the chairman of the committee usurp the powers of the convention and decide a matter that belongs exclusively to the state convention and not to the state committee. We did not expect the Examiner to understand it. The fact is that the INTELLIGENCER has certain principles which it applies, regardless of how their application may affect its interests or its wishes. Had the friends of Mr. Tilden attempted to make the state committee do what its opponents attempted the INTELLIGENCER and its editor, who is a member of the committee, would have antagonized them precisely as it did the McGowan faction. The Examiner on the other hand, believes that any means are justifiable to accomplish its ends. It was in accordance with this policy that it winked at the forgery of naturalization papers by its friends in 1872, and in 1876 let out its back office upstairs to the manufacture of bogus tax receipts.

Not His Month Piece.

The Patriot denies that it speaks especially for Senator Wallace, which we are sorry to hear, as it prevents us from accepting the Patriot's assurances in the Kerns matter. It says it "is certain that no senator will say that the confirmation was made out of courtesy to Senator Wallace;" and that it was made "because certain Democratic senators from other states, out of courtesy to Don Cameron, had resolved to vote for the confirmation in spite of Wallace's protest." It adds that "it is just possible that when the Senator discovered that his protest was in vain, that he declined to make a fool of himself by resisting the inevitable?" If the Patriot disclaims authority to speak for Senator Wallace, it is evidently profligate to invite it to say just how far he declined to "make a fool of himself" by resisting Kerns's confirmation. It seems to us that it would be in order for Senator Wallace to speak. Possibly his fellow Senators will permit him to have the proceedings in secret session in the Kerns matter, and the vote, made public. It would be a satisfaction to the Senator's friends to know that he did not make a fool of himself by voting for Kerns.

Or by voting against Clark. The Patriot says that he is certainly responsible for the rejection of Clark, believing that the "party would be benefited by giving the appointment to the disaffected region of Luzerne and Lackawanna." As the Patriot does not "speak especially" for Senator Wallace, we may be permitted to doubt that he would be so foolish as to secure the rejection of so good a Democrat for so trivial a reason? Especially in view of the fact that the appointing power is a Republican president, who could hardly be asked, in decency to locate his appointments so that they would do the most good to the Democratic party. That would be the "checkiest" request ever made. Theoretically the president appoints and the Senate confirms officers on account of their fitness; and it is the very latest invention in the way of an idea to ask a Republican president to nominate a Democratic senator, not because of his fitness, but to benefit the Democratic party. Patents applied for.

WE cannot agree with the Pittsburgh Leader that "if Attorney General Palmer resigns his position rather than agree to the pardon of Bill Kenble, the attention of the people will be fastened upon that man at once. The act will make Mr. Palmer one of the most popular and prominent men in Pennsylvania." For it will bear on its face the proofs of honesty and incorruptibility. Such a retreat might prove Mr. Palmer to be honest, but it would stamp him as a coward, whose action if less dishonorable than that of a traitor in battle would hardly be less fatal to the cause he professes to regard. If Mr. Palmer resigns to give place to a man who will do what he dares not do, he will deserve universal execration. It is his duty to "stick," and he will much believe his good reputation if he shirks a responsibility that can be fairly met in only one way.

MINOR TOPICS.

The executive session of the United States Senate yesterday was occupied wholly by the case of Capt. Jas. E. Jouett, nominated for promotion to the grade of commodore in the navy. The debate lasted three hours.

PITTSBURGH indignantly denies that any "large delegation of prominent business men, merchants, bankers and manufacturers" from there will go to Harrisburg in order to press upon the pardon board the propriety of the pardon of Kenble.

VICTOR HUGO contributes a superstitious example to the literature of "Thirteen at Table." His son died soon after attending a dinner party at which the fatal number sat down; and in '49 he gave a dinner party at which there were thirteen persons, and more than half of them, it is related, died before the close of the year.

THE Patriot informs us that there are already nearly 100 contests booked for the state convention and if it keeps on a majority of the seats may be disputed. We understand that the Patriot also holds that the state committee has a right to determine in advance all of these contests and decide who shall participate in the temporary organization and mayhap decide their own cases. The Patriot may lead on to that chaos, but no reputable Democrat will follow it.

THE very sensible suggestion made by the Cambria Freeman, an anti-Randall, anti-Tilden paper, if adopted, will end the whole discussion about Senator Wallace's attitude toward the Kerns confirmation. Mr. Wallace can rise in his place in the Senate, and ask for the publication of the vote on the Kerns's confirmation. If it appears therefrom that he voted, as he wrote, against Kerns, that will settle it; if he voted for Kerns that also will settle it. Let us, by all means, have the record, and see what senators, as the Patriot says, voted for Kerns "out of courtesy to Don Cameron."

THE Clearfield Republican charges and the Patriot echoes it, that in regard to Marshall Kerns's confirmation "for a long time Speaker Randall was on both sides of this question—privately." It is true, it is a serious matter. Marshall Kerns was reappointed on Jan. 7, 1880. Twelve days afterward Mr. Randall sent the following letter to the judiciary committee, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19, 1880—Dear Sir: I concur with Mr. Wallace in recommending the rejection of Mr. Kerns as marshal of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, for reasons I am willing at any time to give you.

Yours very respectfully,
Hon. A. G. Thurman.
Subsequently, we are assured, he consistently opposed Kerns's confirmation. He at least could not "for a long time" have been on both sides. But if at any time during those twelve days he was on

both sides it is in order for him to tell us why. If not, the Republican and Patriot must put up or shut up.

PERSONAL.

M. DE LESSERS arrived at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on his way east, yesterday.

It is now impossible that Rev. W. H. H. MURRAY will shortly return to Boston, and again appear in an independent pulpit. Dr. HOLMES and Mr. LONGFELLOW have just become members of the new Rabalais club, in London. The only other members resided in America are George H. Baker and William D. Howells.

HAWKINS WAMPLI, chief of the Cayuse Indians, died Friday last on the Umatilla reservation. The funeral was attended by 1,000 persons, including many citizens of Umatilla county. He preserved the lives of all the white settlers in that valley in early days, and his death is mourned by all who knew him.

A government check for \$310,500, for payment of quarterly interest on the four percent bonds, was paid through the clearing house in New York yesterday. This interest represents a principle of \$31,050,000, which is the largest holding of any one person in any of the government securities. The daily income of that amount of bonds is \$3,450. The check was to WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT.

Gov. CROWELL, of Michigan, was married yesterday at Lansing, to Miss Lizzie Musgrave, youngest daughter of Joseph Musgrave, of Charlotte. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Niles, at the residence of H. A. Lee, a brother-in-law of the bride, in the presence of only near relatives. Before the repast was ended the governor and his bride withdrew and rode unattended to the railroad station where they took a train for Grand Rapids. Mrs. Crowwell is tall and graceful, about 27 years of age, with a beautiful complexion, dark brown hair, blue eyes, and of most winning manners. The governor has three children by a former marriage.

THE HOME AND COLORED CHILDREN.

Good Sense From a Republican Contemporary.

NEW YORK. When the question arose as to the expediency of accepting the bequest of the late Thaddeus Stevens, under the conditions of his will, we took ground in its favor and counselled with such of the management as had doubts as to what should be done on the premises where the time should come for action. We then foresaw that the admission of colored children to the Home would in the near future become a practical question which would have to be met in a practical way. We believe the most direct and the most equitable way in the acceptance of the Stevens bequest upon the conditions of his will, which were that the inmates should be educated, clothed and subsisted on an equality, but not that they should sleep in the same dormitories. We were assured that when the time came to meet the question its most direct and satisfactory solution would be found through the terms offered by Mr. Stevens; and as no colored children had applied for admission, we could not see that any prejudice could result from premature agitation of the subject. The question of equal rights in all public institutions had already been definitely settled by the fundamental and statute law of the nation and the commonwealth. The prejudice of caste or color, so far as those rights were involved, was giving way before humanitarian progress as rapidly as revolutions involving radical political and social changes can be usually accomplished consistently with the greatest good to the greatest number. So far as any mere prejudice stood in the way of a practical recognition of the fifteenth amendment of the constitution, when the necessity for it arose, we had no respect for the color of the skin, but we were therefore regretted that local contemporary sought to force the issue upon the Home management when there was really no practical necessity for it, and when that management was not prepared to meet the case of the colored children demanding admission through their parents or those directly responsible for their welfare. The construction of the Home building, so far as its dormitories are concerned, was not adapted to carrying out the terms of the Stevens bequest, and none but demagogues would desire to make more radical innovations than he contemplated. Political and social rights should not be confounded with social equality. There are even some things which are not to be expected. There are even some prejudices that must be respected, or at least treated with forbearance, until they can be overcome. There are parents and relatives of children in the Home who, while willing to see the colored children play together, and be fed at the same table, would make an earnest protest against their sleeping together with colored children in the same dormitories. Mr. Stevens had the good practical sense to understand this feeling, and he foresaw that because the Christian ladies who have been giving their time, labor and means to this public charity for years are not willing at the first crack of the political whip to take a more radical step than Mr. Stevens, the most radical and sincere friend of the colored race of his day, would ask were he now living, these self-sacrificing Christian ladies are thus publicly insulted and their motives thus grossly misrepresented by the organs of a party which would care a great deal more about buying colored votes on the eve of a primary election than they do about providing homes for friendless "waifs" or the status of inhabitants of the dormitories of the skies.

"Get out." That is the thanks the self-sacrificing ladies of the Home get for their years of unceasing labors and cares and vexations in clothing, feeding and educating friendless children. For years before the county gave a dollar to its support these ladies labored in season and out of season in procuring the means necessary to support the institution. Their labors were disinterested. They were not assuming the unpleasant attitude of beggars in behalf of their own children. They did not meet at the Home time after time to cut and snipe and darn for their own gratification. The excellent matron, venerable in good works, has not devoted her life to the care of a party, but to the care of a race. For years she and her co-laborers will favorably compare in all the graces of a Christian life and the demands of "common sense" with the writer of the above paragraph who was paying them a poor compliment indeed. They will not "get out." They have accepted the provisions of the law. They will carry them out as far as is practicable, and it can be done without imposing extra expense on the county, if demagogues will cease their reckless attempts to tear down what they could not have built. The managers are entitled to a reasonable time to comply with the law, in the best practical method; and we very much mistaken the "common sense" of our judges, the county commissioners and the people, if they second the demand of demagogues that the managers of the Children's Home shall "get out."

STATE POLITICS.

DRIFT OF DEMOCRATIC DISCUSSION.

Tilden and Anti-Tilden.—The State Committee's Action.—No House Need Apply.—Indiana Democrats Union-Leader.

We should like to see our friends of the Pittsburgh Post, Harrisburg Patriot, Philadelphia Commonwealth, and Lancaster Intelligencer, let up on Messrs. Wallace and Randall and give the Republicans a whack. Just for a change, you know! Mr. Wallace may have been misunderstood. York Press.

It is possible that Mr. Wallace has been misunderstood in this matter. If he did not vote for the confirmation of the Cambridgeshire, he can readily vindicate himself. He owes it to the party to do so. He should ask the Senate to make public the proceedings of that particular executive session, so that all may see just where he stood. Meanwhile, it is not pleasant to have him enlisted by Republican members for "rising above party" in the confirmation of Kerns, and the affair is doing him great injury. We hope he will explain it.

The Amiable Honorable.

Wilkes-Barre Union-Leader. In a recent article we declared that the real motive of those newspapers which have been sowing Senator Wallace concerning the Kerns business, was "to deprive the senator of his leadership in the party, because his views as to the presidential and other questions did not tally with those of the malcontents."

There was in our mind at the time the article in question was being penned, among other journals, the Lancaster Intelligencer. That paper has, however, since published an article, in which its position as to the presidential question is very clearly set out, and that position is so commendable a one that we present the cream of the statement of it to our readers in the INTELLIGENCER's own language.

The spirit of the foregoing paragraph is the spirit that animates every true Democrat. The candidate who is all that a good Democrat and a good president should be, and who commands the greatest share of popularity, is every patriot Democrat's candidate.

Publish the Vote.

Cambria Freeman. The only thing about the matter which vexed us at Mr. Wallace's was the dispatch from Washington announcing the confirmation of Kerns as having been unanimous. We were sure that the Senate had either overlooked or forgotten to publish the vote. We were sure that the Senate had either overlooked or forgotten to publish the vote. We were sure that the Senate had either overlooked or forgotten to publish the vote.

The Kerns Matter.—The Record.

Uncle Jake Ziegler's Butler Herald. We can but reiterate our opinion of this matter, and that opinion is, that the circumstances should have been confirmed. We have nothing personal against Marshall Kerns, but we say, the public officer who prostitutes his office to surround election polls with a crowd of bummers of the very lowest class, and who, in doing so, has no right to any leniency in his confirmation at the hands of Democratic senators. Our general principle has always been that no factions opposition should be made to presidential appointments by the Senate, but when men are appointed simply because of a gross violation of public duty perpetrated in the interest of one party against another, then Democratic senators fail in their duty by allowing such persons to be confirmed when they can prevent it. Kerns's confirmation has Nothing To Do With It, Cambria Freeman.

However much this Philadelphia Montague and Capulet quarrel is to be regretted, it is very plain to us that the state committee has nothing to do with it, but it is purely a question for the convention to decide. The committee is not in the habit of putting on Democracy in fine style and literally proclaims it from the house top as vigorously as the common harlot does her virtues on the street corner. If we voluntarily accept of the advice, we know that the one offender is about as hard to reclaim as the other; but we will try.

Peace, Brethren, Peace.

Delaware County Democrat.

It may be true (although the tangible evidence thus far looks otherwise) that Senator Wallace may have winked at or even aided the confirmation of Marshall Kerns, and it may be, too, that the senator is envious or hostile personally toward Speaker Randall; but the passage of embittered resolutions by county committees, like the one adopted in Lehigh county, against Wallace's violent personal invectives, such as a few of the newspapers on both sides have indulged in, can certainly do the party no good at this juncture, and we doubt very much that either Mr. Randall or Mr. Wallace has in any way given countenance to them.

An ex-Parte Proceeding.

Fayette County Genius of Liberty.

The only effect that the resolution can have is to give one faction of the party in Philadelphia, where the party has been so long in the majority, a pretext for the state at large, and to give that faction a prestige in the convention, which they should not enjoy until the question of the eligibility to a seat in the convention is determined, upon the evidence produced before the convention by the proper committee appointed by the convention. The passage of the resolution would therefore be an ex parte proceeding, determining the status of the one faction and their *prima facie* right and title to a seat in the convention, before the evidence before the convention is determined, upon the evidence produced before the convention by the proper committee appointed by the convention. The passage of the resolution would therefore be an ex parte proceeding, determining the status of the one faction and their *prima facie* right and title to a seat in the convention, before the evidence before the convention is determined, upon the evidence produced before the convention by the proper committee appointed by the convention.

Scalping a Peacemaker.

Sellingmore Times.

The Harrisburg Patriot says: "The first and chief desire of every true Democrat should be to restore harmony to the party." Yet there is not a paper in the state that has done more to create discord and division than this very Patriot itself. It has made itself the mouthpiece of Wallace only, and daily indulges in abuse of Tilden and his friends. In the very same issue in which the above paragraph appeared there were several columns of defense of Wallace and abuse of Tilden and his friends, and as a sample we quote the following: "It is an open secret that Tilden has sanctioned the fact of the adoption of the resolution of Mr. McLane. There was a division of the resolution, that portion discharging the committee on revision of the laws from the consideration of the Townshend tariff bill being adopted by a vote of 142 to 100, and the portion referring the bill to the ways and means committee adopted by a vote of 142 to 89."

No Bosses Need Apply.

Chambersburg Valley Spirit.

We do not think the Democratic party needs any bosses. While we do not recognize the right of Senators Wallace to disavow the power of the party, we do, as positively, refuse to admit Speaker Randall's authority to direct or command.

The counsel of both gentlemen is needed, but a demand coming from either of them is quite another thing. We have been free to criticize Senator Wallace's action as well as fully speak concerning Speaker Randall if it becomes necessary. Thus far, however, the speaker has shown no disposition to take a stand against the wishes of the party in the interest of a dominating faction. On the contrary, officially and in his individual capacity, Mr. Randall has striven for the prosperity and success of the party, and has earned the warmest praise, instead of deserving censure. When he does otherwise than this it will be time to call a halt.

The State Committee's Action.

The most significant action of the committee is embraced in the adoption of a resolution by a vote of 29 to 14, instructing the chairman to enter upon the roll of the ensuing convention the names of the delegates from the Lehigh Valley, Lehigh and Berks counties, and certified to by George K. Barrell, president of the Democratic state delegate convention, held in December, 1879. This is taking sides with one of the two contending wings of the Philadelphia Democracy, and we believe with the more discreditable and the action which had better been left entirely to the convention itself.

Hard to Understand.

James N. Kerns, Republican, was appointed marshal of the city of Philadelphia by Fraud Hayes, and was confirmed by our Democratic State in spite of his infamous conduct as marshal of the city of 1878, as shown up by the Wallace investigating committee.

John M. Clark, Democrat, was appointed census supervisor of the Luzerne-Lackawanna district, and was confirmed by our Democratic State in spite of his infamous conduct as census supervisor of the Luzerne-Lackawanna district, and was confirmed by our Democratic State in spite of his infamous conduct as census supervisor of the Luzerne-Lackawanna district.

This, as Democratic conduct, is hard to understand, and when asked to explain it we confess with humility that we are unable to do so.

The Rollers Enlarged.

The Democratic convention of the Sixth legislative district of Allegheny county elected anti-Tilden delegates and voted down a resolution instructing for Tilden. The Langfitt and Pauline wing of the Democratic party in Allegheny County passed resolutions denouncing the Pittsburgh Post for its course toward Senator Wallace. Things are not so solid for "the saints" out in Allegheny as they were supposed to be.

What the Record Shows.

The record shows that Senator Wallace's written protest against the confirmation of Kerns remained on file to the last and the testimony of Senators McDonald and Garland proves that Senator Wallace's attitude toward the Kerns matter remained unchanged to the end. It is just possible that when the senator discovered that his protest was in vain that he declined to make a fool of himself by resisting the inevitable. One thing is certain: No senator will say that the confirmation was made out of courtesy to Senator Wallace. It was made because certain Democratic senators from other states, out of courtesy to Don Cameron, had resolved to vote for the confirmation at any rate. As to the rejection of Clark, Mr. Wallace is certainly responsible for that, and it was made because it was believed that the party would be benefited by giving the appointment to the disaffected region of Luzerne and Lackawanna. Now if the INTELLIGENCER wants affidavits on those subjects it had better send to Washington and get them.

Too Virtuous for Him.

Clearfield Republican.

Unfortunately the Democratic party of our state contains a guerrilla element which is in the habit of putting on Democracy in fine style and literally proclaims it from the house top as vigorously as the common harlot does her virtues on the street corner. If we voluntarily accept of the advice, we know that the one offender is about as hard to reclaim as the other; but we will try. The class indicated are very high-toned, (in their own imagination) and are the disciples of old John Jay. They are in the habit of putting on Democracy in fine style and literally proclaims it from the house top as vigorously as the common harlot does her virtues on the street corner. If we voluntarily accept of the advice, we know that the one offender is about as hard to reclaim as the other; but we will try.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

Coal oil has been discovered in large quantities in the vicinity of Lake Ainsley, Cape Breton.

Two men, names unknown, were killed by a boiler explosion at Columbus, Ga., yesterday.

In Winfield, Kansas, Libby's barn and a smaller building were carried away by a cyclone and not a fragment of either has been seen since.

Tillie Wolf, aged 13 years, attending Walnut Hills public school, Cincinnati, in attempting to inflate a toy balloon, swallowed it and died from the effects in a few minutes.

Allen Tooley, of Greenville, Ky., has confessed that he cut off the head of Elijah Whitney with a broad axe. No cause for the murder, which came to light on Wednesday, has been found.

The dead body of James Hutton, a railroad newsboy, was found near the railroad track at Allaine's Corner, N. J., yesterday morning. He was missed from the train the night before, and is supposed to have been blown off a platform by the high wind.

Wednesday night's fires did a great deal of damage. At Massena, Mass., Litchman's shoe factory, loss \$12,000; at Petersburg, Va., A. B. Cook's fine family residence, loss \$6,000, insurance \$3,000; at Keene, N. H., E. Clark, G. Appleton, Edward Harlan and others, loss \$27,500, insurance about \$30,000.

In the House, the dead lock of the two preceding days was at last rid of, after a lively discussion by the adoption of the resolution of Mr. McLane. There was a division of the resolution, that portion discharging the committee on revision of the laws from the consideration of the Townshend tariff bill being adopted by a vote of 142 to 100, and the portion referring the bill to the ways and means committee adopted by a vote of 142 to 89.

Basmas Larken, of Wankesha county, Wis., was tarred and feathered there by a mob of masked citizens. Larken had been the lover of a Miss Forre of that county until the marriage of Albert Stelow, of Milwaukee, it is alleged, to his money. After her marriage she kept up her intimacy with Larken, and finally deserted Stelow and went to live with Larken. This aroused the wrath of the citizens, which culminated in the tarring and feathering.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Special Meeting to Consider the Disorder in Mulberry Street Secondary School.—The Suspension of Pupils Entertained.—A special meeting of the board of directors of Lancaster school district was held last evening to consider the difficulties that have grown out of the disorderly conduct of a number of the pupils of Mr. Herr's secondary school, North Mulberry street.

The following named members of the board were present: Messrs. Brosius, Cochran, Eberly, Eberman, Erisman, Evans, Harris, D. Hartman, J. L. Hartman, Johnston, Levergood, Marshall, McCoskey, McConomy, Morton, Reimsnyder, Rhoads, Richards, Schmidt, Schwebel, Samson, Smech, Slaymaker, Snyder, Spurrer, Wilson, C. Zeher, Geo. W. Zeher, Warfel, president.

After the president had stated the object of the meeting, Mr. Slaymaker, of the superintending committee, arose and said that he had been informed a few days ago of a vile outrage committed by two pupils of the school named, in company with other members of the committee he had visited the school and found it disorderly, there being so much noise made by the pupils that the entrance of the committee was not noticed even by the teacher. After calling the school to order and securing comparative quiet, Mr. Slaymaker asked the teacher to call before the committee the boys complained of. These were taken into the classroom where they confessed their offence, after which they were taken into the study hall, publicly reprimanded before the school and suspended for four weeks.

Mr. Slaymaker then obtained from the teacher the names of a number of other boys who were regarded as ringleaders in misbehavior and insubordination, and lectured them on their misconduct. While talking to them, one of the boys laughed in Mr. Slaymaker's face, and otherwise insulted him and the other directors present, whereupon he too was suspended. About this time Dr. Levergood, who is chairman of the visiting committee of the Northwest division and who had also heard of the disturbance, arrived at the school, and after having the matter explained to him not only approved of the suspension of the boys named by Mr. Slaymaker, but insisted that all those named by the teacher as ringleaders in disorder should also be expelled, and this was agreed to by all the directors present.

When the directors left the school they were met outside by some of the suspended boys, who told them that Mr. Herr, the teacher, had shown partiality and that there were other boys, one of them a relative of the teacher, who had misbehaved as badly as they had. The directors returned to the school, made a further investigation, and suspended one or two other pupils, declaring that the relatives of teachers or directors should have no immunity from punishment for misbehavior. This action was acquiesced in by the members of the superintending committee and visiting committee then present, and it was agreed that the dismissed pupils should not be re-instated until the matter had been laid before the board.

In violation of this agreement, Mr. Slaymaker said, Dr. Levergood had reinstated one of the pupils, whereupon he (Mr. Slaymaker) had again dismissed him. In conclusion Mr. Slaymaker asked that Mr. Herr's report of the matter be read, omitting the names of the offending boys.

President Warfel presented a report from Mr. Herr, the teacher, containing the names of the boys whom he regarded as ringleaders in the disturbances, and also giving some account of his action in the premises.

The president, having an engagement, then asked to be excused for a few minutes, and called Mr. John I. Hartman to the chair.

Mr. McCoskey hoped that Mr. Herr's report to the committee would not be read. He thought the publication of the offenders' names would do more harm than good, and if the names were not read the report would not amount to much. He moved the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The insubordination and disorder which have existed in the Mulberry street secondary school, having become so defiant as to be beyond the control of the principal, has resulted in demoralization, and rendered all discipline and progress impossible; and

WHEREAS, To restore order as well as the usefulness of the school, prompt and energetic measures by the proper committees became a necessity; therefore

Resolved, That the action of the joint committees in suspending from school two boys for the period of one month, for flagrant abuse and defiance of school propriety, be and is hereby approved by the board; and

Resolved, That the suspension of all others by said committee, for incorrigible conduct, is also hereby approved, their suspension to continue until they shall have made proper acknowledgment to their teachers, accompanied by the proper certificates from their parents of proper deportment in future; when, on application, they may be readmitted.

Mr. McCoskey supported his resolutions at some length. Mr. Johnston moved that the report of Mr. Herr, the teacher, be read, omitting the names of the offending boys, as had been requested by Mr. Slaymaker. The motion was agreed to, and the report was read.

Dr. Levergood then took the floor and spoke at length. He gave substantially the same account of the disturbances in the school and the meeting therein of the members of the superintending and visiting committees, as had been given by Mr. Slaymaker, but denied that he had agreed that none of the boys should be reinstated until the matter had been submitted to the board. The rules of the board give the visiting committees authority to settle all difficulties in their respective divisions, if they can do so, and if they cannot, then they are to report the matter to the board. Under this rule, Dr. Levergood said, he had acted.

The father of one of the boys had called upon him and asked him to restore his boy to school, the boy had promised to apologize to his teacher for his past misbehavior and to be respectful and obedient hereafter. On this assurance he was reinstated; he had gone to the school, publicly confessed his fault and promised good behavior. This was all that was required of him, and yet Mr. Slaymaker had gone to the school the afternoon of the same day and again dismissed him. Dr. Levergood regarded Mr. Slaymaker's action as a clear violation of the provisions of the visiting committee, and so regarding it, he had again reinstated the boy, and Mr. Slaymaker had again suspended him. The whole question here is, shall the visiting committee have power to restore suspended

ed pupils, as the rule says they have, or shall a member of the superintending committee have that power to override their action. For his own part he would not serve on a committee, if he was to be a mere nonentity and have his action reversed by a committee that had no authority in the premises.

A long and rather animated debate ensued, in which several members took part, Messrs. Slaymaker, Richards and Marshall averring that Dr. Levergood had assented to an agreement that none of the disorderly pupils should be restored until the matter was referred to the board. Mr. John I. Hartman, Mr. Evans and Mr. Brosius regarded the superintending committee as superior to the visiting committee, and as possessing all the powers of the board when the board is not in session, and argued that it was unwise and discourteous to Mr. Slaymaker to reinstate a pupil who had grossly insulted a member of the committee, and defied the authority of his teacher. Mr. Harris thought Dr. Levergood had done nothing more than his duty, and should be sustained by the board, and Mr. Erisman proposed an amendment to Mr. McCoskey's resolutions, to the effect that Dr. Levergood's action in restoring the boy to school be approved by the board. After a running debate in which Messrs. Brosius, Slaymaker, Levergood, McCoskey, Cochran, Reimsnyder, Harris, Marshall, J. I. Hartman, Erisman and others participated, Mr. Erisman's amendment was voted down—yeas 4, nays 15, declining to vote 8. Mr. McCoskey's preamble and resolutions were then adopted and the board adjourned.

"GENTLEMAN JOE."

Trying the Dr. Dr. Presentation of a Highly Respectable Lancasterian.

Our readers are familiar by this time with the story of the persecution of Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., in New York, by a man named Williamson, now under arrest who kept sending postal cards by the hundreds to various tradesmen and other persons with requests for them to call on Dr. Dix and bring their wares for exhibition and sale. Something of the same kind, on a small scale and rather clumsy managed, has been attempted in Lancaster. On Wednesday evening seven postal cards were dropped in